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## ONLY A DREAM.

I had a dream. I thought that you and I
Walked side by side along a murmuring stream,
It was in early spring; the sweet wild flowers
Nodded their heads above the water's hem;
The happy birds sang out for very joy
Of living. And we two wandered idly on
Or stopped to pluck a wayward flower which chanced
To fringe our path; sang merry songs in snatches,
Or grew as silent after. Till, suddenly,
We came to where the brook and river meet,
And, mingling, flow as one forevermore.
We stopped to rest ere we should homeward turn;
And then, with sudden impulse, turning 'round,
You look'd with your dear eyes into mine own,
And said: "The brook and river flow as one,
And why should our two lives less perfect be?"
I answered not a word; my lips were dumb;
But, suddenly, into my life there came
A gladness that I had not known before.
And then you stooped, and kissed me on the mouth;
I trembling sighed—and with the sigh awoke!
And then I knew that I had only dreamed.

## The Emperor's Choice.

Michael the Second lay in the sepulchral chapel erected by Justinian, in the Church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople. It was in the autumn of 829 that this Emperor died, leaving the throne of the Eastern Empire to his son Theophilus.

Married at an early stage of his greatness to Euphrosyne, daughter of Constantine VI., Michael had suffered a degree of obloquy which he could not avert, in consequence of his marriage. Euphrosyne had already become a nun, when he accidentally saw her, as she was returning from matins, across the courtyard adjoining both convent and chapel. From this time her image haunted him, night and day; and when at length he came to the throne, his first act was to obtain a dispensation from the Patriarch for the beautiful recluse to share it with him.

There were those who dared murmur against the desecration, as they termed it, and the sovereign's life was embittered, and perhaps his death hastened, by the reports that often reached him of the disapproval of his subjects. Euphrosyne, however, made as exemplary an Empress as she had been irreproachable as a nun, and mourned her husband's death with as true a grief as if she had never abjured the world. All her remaining affections centered in her son, Theophilus, who ascended the throne when his father died, in October, 829.

To please the fastidious taste that characterized the new Emperor, and, perhaps, to guard him against the temptation of invading the sacred precincts of the cloister for a wife, the Empress assembled all the most beautiful and graceful among the maidens of Constantinople to a *fete* in her own private apartments. Previous to their coming she informed him of her object, and desired him to select a new empress from among the many fair and high-born maidens who would grace it.

Perhaps it was only a whim that prompted his quick answer; but he eventually carried it out, in a way that accorded with his quaint and quiet humor. Seizing an apple of pure gold from among the costly ornaments of his mother's cabinet, he said, "Look, mother! I will openly present this apple to the maiden who most shall meet my approbation in your circle, this evening; and that maiden, whoever she may be, shall share with me the throne.

The Empress approved, and they separated, to meet again when she should be surrounded by the flower of beauty and grace in her own apartment.

The evening shades were deepening into darkness, when a young and very beautiful girl, dressed with fairy lightness and taste, stood before the massive steel mirror which gave back her flashing eyes and crimson cheeks. She was robed in a long, trailing garment of transparent silver tissue, looped up at one side with a knot of white flowers. The shoulders were partially bare, and the short sleeve was gathered up by a single spray of delicate lilies. Across the bosom the robe was drawn into graceful folds parting in the center, and decorated with flowers. The hair was braided into a heavy knot at the back of the head, and a wreath of tiny green leaves encircled the knot. Except the flowers, there was no decoration. All was in the strictest simplicity, but an air of indescribable elegance and refinement pervaded her whole appearance.

As she stepped from before the large mirror she met the eyes of a young man, bearing a strong family resemblance to her, fixing themselves earnestly and admiringly upon her.

"You will go with me, Justus?" she asked, as he approached her.

"If it is your pleasure, Theodora," was the reply, "I am only too happy to attend you." He bent toward her and whispered. "If I could but know that I might hope for your presence always—"

"Hush, Justus!" said she; "I think you must remember that the subject is forbidden as one likely to destroy the bonds of friendship between us"

"And is friendship all that I must hope for?" he asked.

"All!" she replied. "Methinks it is a great boon, the true and pure friendship which I have heard described. Besides, are you not my own relative?—dearer than any save a brother? Sisters' children we are Justus." And she laid her white hand upon his arm with a sisterly freedom that disarmed him of all resentment toward her. "You will go?" she asked again.

"Yes, Theodora—and as a brother only, if that is all you can desire me to be to you. But I shall make a sorry attendant."

The two passed out together, and just as they were about to enter the quaintly-decorated Greek chariot, another chariot, with wild, prancing horses, nearly run against them.

"That is Eikasia's carriage," said Theodora, when her monentary fright was over. "Did you observe what a beautiful thing it is?"

"I saw that it was built in the form of a sea-shell," he replied. "Eikasia has taste as well as beauty."

"Yes," said Theodora; "and oh, Justus! how grandly beautiful she is! how full of glorious strengh and majesty! Do you know that I shrink away into nothing beside Eikasia? She seems to overshadow me with her comanding presence."

"And yet," said Justus, passionately, "one hair from that golden braid exceeds her charms."

"Nonsense, Justus! Do you think me so vain as to be caught by such rhapsodies, my good cousion? Keep your fine speeches for finer ladies than I."

When Justus and Theodora entered the reception chamber of the Empress, Eikasia was already there. She was dressed magnificently in a rich green robe, embroidered with gold stars. On her head she wore a coronet composed of gold and emeralds. Her train was three yards in length, and was of white Persian silk, bordered with gold stars on a green ground. A broad girdle, in which gold was curiously interwoven, confined her loose robe in folds around her waist and a chain of emeralds drooped from her white throat, setting off its exquisite fairness. A pale, olive hue was faintly lighted up with a struggling crimson, but it was the eyes that lighted up the wondrous—the deep, passionate eyes, whose glances seemed absolute to burn with the fires of the spirit within. The long lashes that shaded them rested on the cheek; and the dark eyebrows were penciled so evenly that every hair lay in its own place, and seemed as if it could not be spared from the general effect.

Eikasia's hair was of that peculiar tint of purplish black that is at once so rare and beautiful; and, unlike Theodora's she wore it in long curls, that fell over her face, partially concealing the passionate look that sometimes welled out from the very soul in moments of her intense enthusiasm.

Won by that look—for she wore it now—a person, entering the room, walked slowly past the others who were standing in groups, or reclining on seats about the apartments, and stayed his footsteps only when he reached the spot where she was standing.

Addressing her in the grave and sententious tone of the period, he said, "Women is the source of evil."

Her quick eye caught sight of the golden apple. She divined immediately the cause of this, and the use to which he was to apply it, and her dark eyes glistened with a proud yet happy expression as she quickly answered. "But woman is also the source of much good."

She turned aside to speak to Theodora, but her words were bitter and sarcastic now—for there was an air of sweetness and purity in Theodora's face, that contrasted with her own passionate nature. The Emperor, who saw it, too, was disenchanted in a moment. All her beauty faded from before his sight, and he turned away disenthralled.

What was it! Did her tones jar upon his nerves? or was he attracted to the other maiden, whose blushing cheek attested her modesty, and whose sparkling eyes proclaimed her intellectuality? Who knows, save by what followed? The apple quivered in his hand. He advanced—stopped—went on, in Corporal Trim's old fashion, hundreds of years afterward, and placed the bright, shining fruit in the hand of the fair Theodora!

Never before had such a blow fallen on the self-complacency of Eikasia. The words died on her lips, and the tears forced themselves into those large, black orbs that burned so brightly a few minutes before. It was like rain after lightning. She had not counted upon this. When the Emperor had entered she looked proudly around, and the memory of that last glance in the great steel mirror was still vivid enough to assure her that she would bear off the palm of beauty. Now, the veil had fallen from her eyes, and she saw another preferred before her!

A few moments of that forced gayety which disappointed pride puts on, at first, to hide the keen pangs that are crushing it, and then Eikasia was gone; and the party, following her lead, as usual, broke up. At the door, Justus stood ready with a mantle of fine wool to guard Theodora from the night air. She was trembling all over with the strong excitement of the evening. Justus thought she was shivering, and he wrapped her up still closer. Could he have known that she was dead to him from that moment, the poor youth's constant heart would have bled deeply.

In the monastery of Santa Maria Eikasia secluded herself from every eye save those of the good sisters and her confessor. She had felt the throb of ambition—she now wore the garb of humility. The brief day-dream had faded, but its going down had eft none of those bright hues that the sun leaves at parting. Henceforth, life was painted for her in those sombre shades of gray that are too dull already to subside into any other tint. And while Eikasia composed and sang psalms, to cure the fever of a soul panting for the gift of love, Theodora was preparing to ascend the throne beside him who, had he not been Emperor, would have equally shared her heart.

The Empress Euphrosyne, after her son's marriage. retired to a monastery to pass the remainder of her days; one sigh to the memory of Michael, and she was lost to the outer world.

Theodora accompanied the Emperor on one of his visits to the neighboring convents. A nun attracted her notice by the height and beauty of her figure. Her face was almost entirely concealed, by the broad bands which she, more than the others, had drawn closely around it. But the full red lips, unfaded and blooming still, and guarding a row of pearls of unexampled beauty, brought to her memory the proud Eikasia, as she stood, waiting in the palace hall, for the distinction she was so sure would come to her.

Eikasia's eyes betrayed her emotion. The Emperor spoke to her courteously without remembering her, and the "last straw" was laid on the pride that had been her ruling passion. She answered him in a low murmur that sounded little like the tone that so jarred upon his nerves when, years ago, the golden apple seemed so nearly within her reach.

Thus we struggle—ah! how often—like wounded birds, against the destiny that seemed so cruel—yet how recklessly we fling away the golden fruit that might be ours; and somewhere away among dim cloisters in which we have hidden our grief, we sometimes catch a glimpse of our coveted prize in the hands of another! What wonder, then, if we beat the bars of the dreary cage in which we dwell!

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No one can over estimate his own weakness, or the dangers to which he is continually exposed; no one can overstate the strength and comfort of constantly abiding in Christ.

There is no faith in believing what is true unless we believe it because it is true.

### How the Winters in the Sierras Grow Longer.

Professor Legate has just returned from a trip into the Sierras of eight days duration. He had with him two assistants and his own vehicle for the transportation of his instruments, and camped out most of the time. The object of the professor's trip was the study of recent interesting meteorological changes in the elevated regions of the Sierras. He was led to believe that during the present season the warm belt had shifted south. Beginning at a point just north of Lake Tahoe, the snow has not melted away as in former years. There are now banks of snow from fifty to 100 feet in depth at points where heretofore at this season no snow has lain. Nearly the whole of this snow will remain where it now lies until the snows of winter again set in. Up toward the head waters of the North Fork of the Yuba River, where no snow is usually seen at this season, it has but little more than begun to disappear. In that place are to be seen huge banks of snow, under which flow the waters of the stream, forming arches or natural bridges 100 feet in height, and from 200 to 300 feet in width. As nearly the whole of this snow will remain until snow again comes, the accumulation next year will be still greater, and the whole region around the head of that and other rivers high in the mountains will probably lie under the snow the year round.

It was for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this remarkle change of climate to the northward that Professor Legate went on his expedition into the mountains. Through the results obtained by observations made at many points with various delicate instruments, but principally by means of careful thermometrical tests, the professor has established the fact that there has occurred in the range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains this season a grand isothermal change. He finds that the warm current of air which ever since the settlement of California by Americans—and probably ages before—has moved upward from the Pacific seaboard to the Sierra Nevada Mountains and thence turned and flowed to the northward along the west side of the main ridge of the range, thus giving to all regions in that direction a warm climate, no longer moves in that direction. It now comes up from the side of the ocean and pours eastward directly across the crest of the Sierras near Lake Tahoe.

Professor Legate has satisfied himself that this wonderful change, which is leaving all the northern parts of the Sierra buried in snow, summer and winter, is caused by the denudation of timber which the mountains have suffered through a belt beginning at Lake Tahoe and extending some twenty miles southward. Through the great gap thus left by the sweeping away of the forests now flows the warm current of air which formerly moved—with something of the circling motion of water in an eddy—far along the mountains to the northward. Professor Legate says it must not be supposed that the change has been caused merely on account of the gap or trough left by the clearing away of the forests. The denudation of the ground is the principal cause. The heat of the sun pouring down upon the broad belt of bare ground now reaching across the mountains causes at that point an immense ascending column of heated air which draws in from the west the current which formerly moved to the northward and now all crosses the Sierras, passing in an upward and eastward direction.

Professor Legate is of the opinion that the only thing capable of changing the isothermal line which has been recently accidentally and disastrously estabished is the creation, at some point well north, of another broad belt of denudation, the influence of which will be to draw in that direction a portion of the warm current of air moving up to and along the western slope of the Sierras, and thus partly restore the equable temperature that formerly prevailed. He thinks the railroad which is to run in the direction of Oregon from Reno, and which is to strike and tap the great pine forests of the Sierras well to the north, will after a few years effect the desired change.

### Poison in Food and Children's Toys.

The Paris authorities have recently been preaching a crusade against the use of poisons. It seems some flagrant instances have been detected. The poisons which have been selected for suppression by the Parisian police include a kind of yellow sackcloth in which American hams have, in certain cases, been packed for the European market. Many of these are quite harmless, and keep the commodities fresh and pure, but in some chromate of lead has been used to render the sacking waterproof, if not air-tight, and, though the result has been attained, the hams have been poisoned. A peculiar kind of salted herring has also been placed on the schedule of dangerous comestibles, as the analysis shows that the color is obtained with bichromate of potash. But a more insidious attempt has been detected in the case of children's toys colored with poisonous paints. The French authorities when they commence a crusade, generally continue it to the end, and their efforts differ both in energy and success from the capricious and dilatory proceedings by which, in this country, slightly poisonous food is often allowed to be sold with impunity.

### Eating Without an Appetite.

It is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food; and not needing it, there being no juice to receive and act upon it, it remains there to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric has been able to prepare. The object to be attained is a larger supply of gastric juice, and not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that desirable object fails to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juices is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which is to to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out-of-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable."

### Pitch Pine.

From Wilmington, N. C, southward and nearly all the way to Florida, the pitch-pine trees, with their blazed sides, attract the attention of the traveler. The lands for long stretches are almost worthless and the only industry, beyond small patches of corn or cotton, is the "boxing" of the pitch-pine trees for the gum, as it is called and the manufacture of turpentine and resin. There are several kinds of pine trees, including the white, spruce, yellow, Roumany and pitch pine. The latter is the only valuable one for boxing, and differs a little from the yellow pine, with which it is sometimes confounded at the North. The owners of these pine lands generally lease the privilege for the business, and receive about $125 for a crop, which consists of 10,000 boxes. The boxes are cavities cut into the tree near the ground in such a way as to hold about a quart, and from one to four boxes are cut in each tree, the number depending on its size. One man can attend to and gather the crop of 10,000 boxes during the season, which lasts from March to September, About three quarts of pitch or gum is the average production of each box, but to secure this amount the bark of the tree above must be hacked away a little every fortnight. Doing this so often, and for successive seasons, removes the bark as high as can be easily reached. while the quantity of the gum constantly decreases, in that it yields less spirit, as the turpentine is called, and then the trees are abandoned. The gum is scraped out of the boxes with a sort of wooden spoon, and at the close of the season, after the pitch on the exposed surface of the tree has become hard, it is removed by scraping, and is only fit for resin, producing no spirit. The gum sells for $1.50 a barrel to the distillers. From sixteen barrel of the crude gum, which is about the average quantity of the stills, eighty gallons of turpentine and ten barrels of resin are made. The resin sells for from $1.40 to $5 per barrel, according to quality, and just about pays for cost of gum and distilling, leaving the spirit, which sells for forty cents a gallon, as the profit of the business. Immense quantities of resin await shipment along the line, and the pleasant odor enters the car windows as we are whirled along. After the trees are unfit for further boxing, and are not suitable for lumber; they are sometimes used to manufacture tar, but the buisiness is not very profitable, and is only done by large companies, who can thus utilize their surplus labor. The trees are cut up into wood, which is piled into a hole in the ground and covered with earth, and then burned, the same as charcoal is burned in New York. The heat sweats out the gum, which, uniting with the smoke, runs off through a spout provided for that purpose. A cord of wood will make two barrels of tar, which sells for $1.50 a barrel, and costs thirty-seven and a half cents to make. The charcoal is then sold for cooking purpose.

### General Washington.

The *Oracle*, published in 1791, writes thus, as to the personal habits of General Washington: "He is very regular, temperate and industrious; rises in winter and summer at the dawn of day; generally reads or writes some time before breakfast: breakfasts about seven o'clock on three small Indian hoe cakes, and as many dishes of tea, and often rides immediately to his different farms, and remains with his laborers until a little after 2 o'clock, then returns and dresses. At 3 o'clock he dines, commonly on a single dish, and drinks from half a pint to a pint of Madeari wine. This, with one small glass of punch, a draught of beer and two dishes of tea (which he takes half an hour before the setting of the sun), constitutes his whole sustenance until the next day. But his table is always furnished with elegance and exuberance: and whether he has company or not he remains at the table an hour in familiar conversation, then every one is called upon to give some absent friend a toast. After he has dined, he applies himself to business, and about 9 o'clock retires to rest; but when he has company he attends politely upon them till they wish to withdraw."

But it is of interest to observe the impression Washington made upon another class. For this purpose let us take the description of one who evidently knew him well, and understood exactly how he ranked in the estimation of those best qualified to judge of his character and worth. This description perhaps contains one statement that may strike some as new, yet more than one prominent biographer has prepared us for it in saying that in his youth Washington had the small-pox. Upon the whole, it will not appear much newer than the fact brought out upon the last 22d of February as very new, namely, that throughout the revolution he served his country without pay, an astounding fact in the eyes of office-holders and polititicians. The writer in *The Philadelphia Monthly* of June, 1798, speaks as follows: "General Washington is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address. His features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair of a deep brown; his face rather long and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countinance sensible, composed and thoughtful; there is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness. He has an excellent understanding without much quickness: as strictly just vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices; in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of most rigid temperance—in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talent of a statesman and a general. Candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity seem to be the striking features of his character."

In opening the old magazine in which the foregoing sketch is preserved, the reader feels well nigh like one who comes upon some forgotten album, and finds the photograph of an old and familiar friend. Washington here appears, not in a cloud of incense, not as a demi-god, and yet not as a common man. Here we have, in fact, very nearly the traditional or, it might be said, the "Immortal Washington" of the average appreciative American. The vindication of Washington, therefore, would consist simply in presenting the man as he was.

The brief sketch quoted furnishes many a topic upon which it would be pleasant to dwell. The statement that Washington was a stranger to religious prejudices, for instance, recalls his reply to the address of the Roman Catholics, who engaged their lives and fortunes to achieve American Independence, as well as that of the Jews. At the same time the religious opinions of Washington were not colorless. He was bred in the system of the Church of England, as it obtained in Virginia, where the system was tolerant, as some have thought, lax. Yet, whatever may have been the tendencies there during the last century, the system was preserved in its integrity, and Washington was in sympathy with the established order observing all the forms. In the earlier portion of his life, before his time became otherwise absorbed, he was an active vestryman. He was also an attendant upon communion. In the French and Indian war he would officiate in the absence of the chaplain. He read the burial service at the funeral of Braddock; and Lee Massey, whose discourses, preached in the hearing of Washington, are carefully preserved, said that he never knew so "constant a churchman" as he, saying also that his behavior at church was deeply reverential, and produced the happiest effect upon the congregation. In advanced age he may not have attended the communion in public as formerly, but of this we have no proof. The proof however, is also wanting that he actually did maintain his former practice. When the period arrived in which all eyes were fixed upon his movements, it would appear as though his natural reserve modified his customs in general, and that he retreated more within his own deep nature. The same was true with regard to his Masonic connection, for though remaining a true member of the brotherhood he seldom visited the lodges to take part in their affairs. He, however, never relaxed his habit of church-going, and was in his place on Sunday morning with unfailing regularity. When traveling, as for instance in New England, after attending the Episcopal Church in the morning, he would appear at the Congregational house of worship in the afternoon, showing what is called his freedom from religious prejudices; while his last words in his chamber at Mount Vernon were: "It is well."

### The Complexion.

I asked a druggist what particular article or line of goods he sold the most of. He replied without hesitation, "Compounds for improving the complexion. The number of these preparations is surprising; they must be generally employed. I have noticed that while nine girls out of ten have a singularly smooth, perfect skin upon their face, the doctor is constantly consulted with references to roughness and eruptions on other parts of the body. Girls are not generally as healthy as boys, but the skin of their faces seem much smoother than that of boys. This difference, it is fair to presume, comes of the bottles and boxes found at the apothecary's. I have read, and you have all read, of the analysis which careful chemists have made of a great number of these preparations, and in this way we have learned that they are poisonous. Arsenic is a very common ingredient. Not one of them, the analysis of which I have examined, is fit to rub on the human skin. We all rejoice that the hair preparations so generally employed to color the hair a few years since have gone out of fashion. They poisoned us, doing a great deal of harm to the brain and nervous system. These preparations were generally less poisonous than the complexion fluids are, but were taken into the system in the same way, by absorption through the skin. The impression is gaining ground among the medical men that a certain class of nervous affections, too common among our girls, originate in the fluids and powder which they employ to improve their complexions. What a gain it would be every way if they would keep their faces clear and bright by frequent bathing, exercise, sunshine, and pure air! As things now go, they are not what they seem: but if they depend upon the natural methods, they would not only secure a bright, beautiful face, but they would be bright and happy from top to toe, all the way through and not simply on a small portion of the surface.

### They Don't Know Me.

A ragged man of leisure who was sunning himself on the warf at the foot of Griswold Street, Detroit, was accosted by a second, who was a little more ragged, if possible, with the inquiry:

"And which party are you hollering for this fall?"

"Neither," was the brief reply.

"What, aint you fixed?"

"Not a fix. The best offer I have had is the promise of two dollars for two months of hollering."

"Only two dollars? Why, what sort of an election is this going to be, and Presidential year, too? Did you take it?"

"Take it?" echoed the other, as he pulled a loose patch over his naked knee, "I did not. I've been thinking and thinking for a whole week past, and do you know what I've made up mind to do?"

"No."

"I'm going to let the country go to her destruction! Yes, sir; I'm going to see her plunged into the depths of anarchy and never raise a hand to prevent. Two dollars to save this country! They don't know me, sir—they don't begin to know me!"

And then the pair sat down on a salt barrel and made a dinner of hard apples and a piece of salt codfish.

### Outdoor Games.

Physical exercise can be, and often is, carried to excess; but every one should practice it within reasonable limits. A gentleman should not only know how to fence, to box, to ride, to shoot, to swim, and to play at billiards, he must also know how to carry himself, and how to dance, if he would enjoy life to the uttermost. A good carriage is only obtained by the help of a drilling master, and boxing must also be scientifically taught. A man should make himself able to defend himself from ruffians, and to defend women from them also. What fencing and drilling are to a man, dancing and calisthenic exercises are to a young woman. Every lady should know how to dance, whether she intends to dance in society or not; the better the physical training, the more graceful and self-possessed she will be. Swimming, skating, archery, or games of lawn-tennis and croquet, riding and driving, all help to strengthen the muscles, and to take the young out into the open air, which makes these games desirable. The subject is one that too much cannot be said of by parents, teachers, and educational reformers. Such training should commence in childhood.

### How the Pyramids were Built.

From the far distance you see the giant forms of the pyramids, as if they were regularly crystalized mountains, which the ever-creating nature has called forth from the rock, to lift themselves up toward the vault of heaven. And yet, they are but tombs, built by the hands of men, which have been the admiration and astonishment alike of the ancient and modern world. Perfectly adjudsted to the cardinal points of the horison, they differ in breadthh and height, as is shown by the measurements of the three oldest, as follows: 1. The Pyramid of Khufa—height, 450·75 feet; breadth, 746 feet. 2. Pyramid of Khafra—height, 447·5 feet; breadth, 690·75 feet. 3. Pyramid of Menkara—height, 203 feet; breadth, 352·78 feet. The construction of these enormous masses has long been an insoluble mystery, but later generations have succeeded in solving the problem. According to their ancient usages and customs, the Egyptians while still sojourning in health and spirits, were ever mindful to turn their looks to the region where the departng Ra took leave of life, where the door of the grave opened, where the body, well concealed, at length found rest to rise again to a new existence, after an appointed time of long, long years, while the soul, though bound to the body, was at liberty to leave the grave and return to it during the daytime, in any form it chose. In such a belief, it was the custom betimes to dig the grave in the form of a deep shaft in the rock and above this eternal dwelling to raise a superstructure of sacrificial chambers sometimes only a hall, sometimes several apartments, and to adorn them richly with colored writings and painted sculptures, as was becoming to a house of pleasure and joy. The king began his work from his accession. As soon as he mounted the throne, the sovereign gave orders to a nobleman, the master of all the buildings of his land, to plan the work and cut the stone. The kernel of the future edifice was raised on the limestone soil of the desert, in the form of a small pyramid built in steps, of which the well constructed and finished interior formed the king's eternal dwelling, with his stone sarcophagus lying on the rocky floor. Let us suppose that this first building was finished while the Pharoahs still lived in the bright sunlight. A second covering was added, stone by stone on the outside of the kernal; a third to this second; and to this even a fourth; and the mass of the giant building grew greater the longer the king enjoyed existence. And then at last, when it became almost impossible to extend the area of the pyramid further, a casing of hard stone, polished like glass, and fitted accurately into the angles of the steps, covered the vast mass of the sepulcher, presenting a gigantic triangle on each of its four faces. More than seventy such pyramids once rose on the margin of the desert, each telling of a king of whom it was at once the tomb and monument. Had not the greater number of these sepulchers of the Pharaohs been destroyed almost to the foundation, and had the names of the builders of these which still stand been accurately preserved, it would have been easy for the inquirer to prove and make clear by calculation what was originally and of necessity, the proportion between the masses of the pyramids and the years of the reigns of their respective builders.

### Rules for Living.

I am no doctor, quack or pill-vender, yet I have had a pretty good long life and a happy one. May I not, therefore, just give my simple rules for health in hopes some poor traveler on the up or down hill may look at them and perhaps be benefitted by them? I practiced them for many years and they have done me good; perhaps they may do good to others. They are inexpensive, and may be easily abandoned if they cause any harm.

1. Keep in the sunlight just as much as possible. A plant will not thrive without the sunbeam much less a man.

2. Breathe as much fresh air as your business will permit. This makes fresh blood, but it will never be found within the four walls of your building. Beneath the open sky, just there, and there only, it comes to you.

3. Be strictly temperate. You cannot break organic law, or any other law, with impunity.

4. Keep the feet always warm and the head cool. Disease and death begin at the feet more commonly than we think.

6. If out of order, see which of the above rules you have not observed, then rub yourself all over with a towel, saturated with salt water, and well dried, and begin upon the rules again.

7. Look ever on the bright side which is the heaven side of life. This is far better than any medicine.

These seven simple rules, good for the valid or invalid, if rightfully observed, would save, I apprehend, a great deal of pain, prolong your life, and so far as health goes, it makes it worth having.

### Lost His Hat.

A bare-headed man, who had on a long linen duster, rushed into a hat store in Little Rock recently and said:

"I want to buy a hat."

"What kind of a hat?"

"Soft. When I got off the stage I could not find mine. Hated like thunder to lose that hat. Paid $5 for it. I'm always losing something. Can't charge it up to the house this time. That's the fourth hat that I've turned into expense account in the last two weeks. It was a daisy. Here I'll take this hat. There's not much style about it—too much crown, too little brim—but then its the best you've got. Yes, I'm always losing something. I expect I'd lose my head if I could charge it to the house. Old hoss, here's your health."

And, throwing down the price of the hat, the commercial traveler clapped it on his head and started for the door. Just then a little boot-black stepped in with a hat he had picked up along the route of the stage, which proved to be the missing property. The owner grabbed it, flung the boy a quarter, and said:

By the everlasting Hancock, this makes one smile. My luck's turned. I can bust any bank in town. Where's your faro, your pico and all that funny business around your snide town?"

Turning to the hat man, he remarked:

Haven't got much use for this new hat now, govenor. Keep it? Of course I'll keep it. I'll try it on the house once more. Slap her down as street car fare. Ta, ta."

And with his hands in his pockets, which were cut in the side of his pants, the ulstered individual sauntered coolly out to take a drink.

# The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.



*ADVERTISING RATES.*

| | 1 week. | 1 mo. | 3 mo. | 6 mo. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square,... | $1.00 | $2.50 | $3.00 | $4.00 | $7.00 |
| ¼ column,... | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| ½ column,... | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 35.50 |
| 1 column,... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 |

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

**DEININGER & BUMILLER,**
**Editors and Proprietors.**


## Church & Sunday School Directory.

**Evangelical.**

*Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.*

Quarterly meeting at Woodward next Sunday.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

**Methodist.**

*Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.*

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Day. Kimport, supt

**Reformed.**

*Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.*

English preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

**United Brethren.**

**Lutheran.**

*Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.*—

English preaching in Millheim next Sunday afternoon, and in Aaronsburg in the evening.

**Sunday United School.**

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

## Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. Deininger, Sec. B. O. Deininger, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec., J. F. Harter, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

## Offi i Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, Apri , August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET,**

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

**STATE TICKET.**

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

**Democratic County Ticket.**

*For Congress,*
A. G. CURTIN.
*For Legislature,*
J. P. GEPHART.
W. A. MURRAY.
*For District Attorney,*
W. C. HEINLE.
*For County Surveyor'*
SAMUEL BRUGGER.

# FORWARD!!

**DEMOCRATS ADVANCE!!**

NEXT TUESDAY,
November 2nd, 1880,

will be a momorable day in the History of the American people. It will then be decided by the free, independent voters of the country, whether

**GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,**

the pure, noble, great soldier and statesman, will be elected President of the United States, or whether Gen. Garfield, the accidental nominee, the bribe taker, the dealer in Credit Mobilier stock, the "visiting statesman" and manipulator of evidence, will be chosen to succeed

**Fraud Hayes,**

and continue the reign of corruption inaugurated by Gen. Grant and followed up by Hayes.

## Democrats Turn Out!

You have had your big meetings, your fine parades, your grand torch light processions—you have read papers and heard speeches, but the real work is yet to be done—the great battle yet to be fought

**Next Tuesday.**

Turn out early and vote as soon as you come to the polls.

Vote for

**Hancock & English.**

No better nor purer men were ever before the people as candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President.

Vote for

**Hon. Geo. A. Jenks;**

he is one of the ablest jurists in the state and possesses a high order of qualifications for the exalted office of Supreme Judge.

Vote for

**Col. Robert P. Dechart**

for Auditor General. He is one of Philadelphia's best and most enterprising citizens and is exactly the right man for the place. *He* will run a high vote in his own city.

Vote for our own beloved

**Andrew G. Curtin.**

Independent and above party any district should feel proud to be represented in Congress by a man so able and experienced as is Gov. Curtin; but he is a *Democrat* of the *best* type and we feel anxious that the valleys should show their appreciation of his high standing and worth by giving him every Democratic vote.

Vote for

**J. P. Gephart and**
**W. A. Murray,**

who have served you in the state legislature so well and faithfully before.

Vote for

**W. C. Heinly,**

for District Attorney, who as a poor boy has worked his way up to the position of a prominent citizen of the county and an able lawyer besides. Let this section which he is proud to call his home, give him a rousing vote.

Vote for

**Samuel Brugger,**

for County Surveyor, a man of sterling worth and great usefulness as a citizen. He is respected by all that know him and will be a faithful and incorruptible officer.

Vote for every candidate. Don't scratch a name, *Don't* be deceived by any false issues, on the tariff. *Don't* listen to Radical stuff about *Rebel* debts, *Rebel* pensions or war claims.

Vote for

**Hancock**

and the whole ticket and ours will be a

**Great Victory!**

## HINTS TO WORKINGMEN.

Chinese immigration into this country was promoted and protected by the Burlingame Treaty, conceived and perfected by a Republican administration in 1868.

Immediately after the ratification of that treaty the entire labor system of California was revolutionized by a system of peonage organized by the Six Companies of California, with a view of speculating in the cheap labor of Chinese immigrants.

In 1879 a Democratic Congress passed a bill to restrict this immigration.

General Garfield, then in the House of Representatives, voted against the bill.

Rutherford B. Hayes vetoed that bill.

General Garfield voted to sustain the veto, and the bill failed to receive the constitutional two-thirds vote by Republican opposition.

Owing to this unrestricted right of immigration the labor system of the Eastern states is threatened as was that of California.

The establishment of Chinese laundries in the city of New York (where they are to be found on every second and third block), has proved such a paying speculation to the company of capitalists by which they were started, that other companies are now organizing for the establishment of Chinese barber shops; small tailor stores, shoe and cobblers' stalls on street corners, cigar shops, and other enterprises of a like character.

These capitalists have come to the conclusion, based on the profits realized from the Cainese laundry business, that there are millions of dollars to be derived from this new field of enterprise. We may, therefore, expect to see Chinese labor introduced into the New England manufactories, and Chinese stores spread all over the city of New York, from which it is the intention to extend them to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Paterson, Bridgeport and other large cities.

A move has already been made in this direction. A large Chinese tea store is now under full headway at 595 Third avenue, near 39th street, in New York City, under the management of a Chinaman named Kweng Yet Long. The Chinese are an enterprising race, noted for their shrewdness in trade, quickness at a bargain, and ability to hold their own against the sharpest business people in the world, and great hopes are entertained from these enterprises.

The interests of miners are also menaced. Already in many Colorado mines, Chinese labor has supplanted that of American workingmen, and the same result is imminent in the mines of the East.

This is directly traceable to the unrestricted Chinese immigration brought about by Republican legislation, and for which General Garfield is greatly responsible.

Will the workingmen of America encourage this movement and promote their own ruin by voting for Garfield?

TWENTY HANCOCK MEN in Clearfield have challenged an equal number of Garfield men to a hunting match, the losing party to pay for a supper.

## AN IMPORTANT FLOPPER.

### A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL DESERTS GARFIELD.

### And Hoists the Names of Hancock and English, the Glorious Leaders of the Democracy.

The Germantown *Commercial* which has heretofore supported Garfield and Arthur, in this week's issue takes down the names of those candidates and substitutes those of Hancock and English. The editor explains his course as follows:

**From Garfield to Hancock.**

When on the morning of the 12th of May, 1864, General Hancock hurled his eager forces on Johnson's division of Early's corps, the surprise could not have been relatively greater than will be the announcement we make in this issue of the *Commercial*, that henceforth its columns will be devoted to the maintenance of the principles enunciated to the democratic party at Cincinnati, and impersonated in these glorious leaders, Hancock and English.

We have reached this conclusion without long and calm consideration, calculating the odds that are against us in this republican stronghold. But after the most patient thought and thorough examination, we have concluded that the welfare of our country, economy in our public expenditures, the interests of labor and capital, the growth of our manufacturing establishments, and, consequently, the steady employment of our people—in fact, *all* our national, state and local concerns can best be subserved and protected by the election of General Winfield Scott Hancock and the defeat of James Abraham Garfield.

In arriving at this conclusion, we have been materially, almost altogether assisted by the republican party's own comments, through their newspapers, and their conventions, and by committees of investigation, in arriving at the point that Garfield and Arthur are entirely unfitted for the place to which they have been nominated. It is hardly necessary that we should enumerate the clearly proven charges that rest on republican authority as against their own nominees. The world knows of them—the world believes them—and yet we are expected to remain "in the rank sweat of their enseamed bed," and dally with the proved dishonor of their candidates. We prefer to get out from between the unclean sheets. We prefer to believe that the congressional committee of congress, composed of Mr. Garfield's own friends, told the truth when they found him guilty as a bribe-taker and a well-paid lobbyist of pavement jobs in the District of Colombia; we prefer to believe that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman were just as truthful when they denounced Arthur for his mal-administration of the New York custom house, and dismissed him therefrom in disgrace. Since the foundation of the government, no two such disreputable candidates, stamped with dishonor and venality, were presented for the suffrages of the American people, and surely it cannot be possible that the people will ever permit these hitherto pure and exalted stations to be dishonored by their election.

In gratefully saluting General Hancock, and extending to him and the principles he represents our humble yet earnest support, we feel that we are in company of thousands of hitherto devoted republicans, scattered all over this land he so bravely shed his blood to save. In gratitude for his great and meritorious services, acknowledged by a republican congress, and consecrated by the yearnings of millions of hearts who want to see him president, we are for his election with all and more than all the ardor which we have hitherto unwittingly bestowed on Garfield. Great as Hancock is as a soldier, he has shown himself still greater in the exercise of civil functions. Clothed with the iron power of a military governor, he did not see "banditti" in peaceable citizens, but preferred to see in them citizens loyal to the government he had defended. He gave the civil power dominance in times of peace, and held as sacred the great charter of civil liberty. He never puts pen to paper without illustrating the virtues that made Washington "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Who can say the same of Garfield?"—*Patriot Oct. 21st.*

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 23d, 1880.

Chairman Barnum of the National Democratic Committee has discovered two telegrams, now acknowledged to be genuine, which seem to prove beyond doubt that the Republicans are colonizing Florida from New York. The telegrams are signed by Marshall Jewell. One of them speaks of men sent by different steamers to Key West. It is addressed to a Federal Official in Florida. The Republican explanation of the telegram is that it referred to men so shipped by the *Democrats*. This is, of course, false, for if Mr. Jewell had knowledge of such colonization by any party but his own he would of course made the fact public. No better campaign ammunition than that could be imagined. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Jewell and his Committee are fairly caught this time, and public sentiment will as it should, condemn them.

Sending voters away from New York, with its thirty-five electoral votes is, too, a full admission that Mr. Jewell has no hopes of carrying that State.

There have been Democrats who, since the Indiana election, were doubtful of the Empire State. They have Mr. Jewell's opinion now that their fears were groundless.

Another discovery of the week is a letter said to have been written by General Garfield, in January last, in which he intimates that the Chinese treaty under which Chinese immigration to the country takes place should not be meddled with until the employees or buyers of labor in this country had supplied themseves on satisfactory terms. General Garfield denies the letter. Some men say, after examination of the original that the General wrote it, and some that he did not. In the House of Representative the General certainly did all he could to present the early obligation of the treaty, and, indeed, for years past he and other Radical leaders have shown an increasing desire to protect capital and corporations, letting labor take care it self. Though the letter may not actually have been written by Garfield, or may have been, it is a happy statement of pervailing ideas.

At this writing, hostilities have actually commenced between the Utes and Colorado people. Secretary Schurz, who, from actual investigation in person, knows all about these Indians and their white neighbors, is making political speeches in the North, instead of attending to the vitally important work of his Department. He should be impeached as soon as Congress meets. His disregard of the most serious business of his term is too flagrant to be outlooked.

CARROLL.


**KAMP!**

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN
OF
LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Slippers & Ladies
WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

**KAMP'S.**

**RUPTURE** The Imperial Truss is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof J. Y. EGAN, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 29-1y

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This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.
☞ *Omnibus to all trains.* ☜
**W. R. TELER, Proprietor.**


## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

*SUMMER TIME TABLE.*

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 4 25 a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 35 a. m. |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 9 07 a. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9 40 a. m. |
| " | " Renovo | 11 00 a. m. |
| " | arr. at Erie | 7 55 p. m. |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | Philadelphia | 9 00 a. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 12 20 a. m. |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 3 15 p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 4 20 p. m. |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 11 50 a. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 2 35 p. m. |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 7 25 p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 8 40 p. m. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PACIFIC EXP. leaves | Lock Haven | 6 45 a. m. |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 7 15 a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7 55 a. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 11 40 a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 3 15 p. m. |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | Lock Haven | 11 10 a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 12 20 p. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 3 40 p. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 6 45 p. m. |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Renovo | 8 40 p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9 50 p. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 11 10 p. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 2 45 a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 40 a. m. |
| FAST LINE leaves | Williamsport | 12 35 a. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 2 50 a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 40 a. m. |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

## L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

| | 1. | 3. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVE | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Montandon | 7 00 | 2 00 | 6 20 |
| Lewisburg Arrive | 7 15 | 2 10 | 6 35 |
| Lewisburg Leave | 7 15 | 2 20 | |
| Fair Ground | 7 23 | 2 30 | |
| Biehl | 7 30 | 2 40 | |
| Vicksburg | 7 35 | 2 48 | |
| Mifflinburg Arrive | 7 50 | 3 05 | |
| Mifflinburg Leave | 7 50 | 3 15 | |
| Millmont | 8 10 | 3 35 | |
| Laurelton | 8 20 | 3 50 | |
| Coburn | 9 20 | | |
| Arrive at Spring Mills | 10 00 | | |

EASTWARD.

| | 2. | 4. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVE | A. M. | A. M. | P. M |
| Spring Mills | | 10 20 | |
| Coburn | | 10 45 | |
| Laurelton | | 11 55 | 4 05 |
| Millmont | | 12 05 | 4 20 |
| Mifflinburg Arrive | | 12 30 | 4 40 |
| Mifflinburg Leave | | 12 30 | 4 50 |
| Vicksburg | | 12 45 | 5 05 |
| Biehl | | 12 52 | 5 13 |
| Fair Ground | | 1 02 | 5 23 |
| Lewisburg Arrive | | 1 10 | 5 30 |
| Lewisburg Leave | 6 25 | 1 20 | 5 45 |
| Arr. at Montandon | 6 50 | 1 30 | 6 00 |

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.


**DOMESTIC**
IT STANDS at THE HEAD
SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
**DOMESTIC**

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"Domestic"
Paper
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1883 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 inches. Bust Measure. Price, 25 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

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Containing life-like Photographs of the Candidates; encased in pretty Miniature Gilt Frames, with pin for attaching to coat or vest. Active agents can make $10 a day selling them, and city and country merchants can make a handsome profit. Price 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents; 10 for 50 cents, or 100 for $3.50. Photographs same price as Badges. CRAYON PORTRAITS on tinted plate paper. Heroic size 22 by 28, for 25 cents. FLAGS ALL SIZES, KINDS AND PRICES. Now is the Harvest time for agents, and dealers. Send for samples and full particulars to
8-3m U. S MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**PENSIONS** procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."
Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-2m STODDART & CO.

# BAULAND & NEWMAN,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

# THE BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county, comprising full lines of

**DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS**
**YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES,**
**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, A.
Respectfully Yours,

**BAULAND & NEWMAN**

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

# Great Peremtory
# SALE
OF
# DRY GOODS AT COST

# F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

**Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,**

all wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & alpacca

**SKIRTS, CLOTHS,**

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARP TS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesr Streest, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIGUE THE OPERATOR
ORANGE (MASS.)
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW-YORK CITY.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

☞ CHEAPEST AND BEST! ☜

# PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

☞ A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for* 1881, *containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.* ☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. in short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

## Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

## COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

**TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.**

☞ UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS. ☜

2 Copies for $3.50 } With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,"
3 " " 4.50 } (24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
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6 " " 9.00 } son getting up the Club.
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**FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!**

Address, post-paid,
**CHARLES J. PETERSON,**
**306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

☞ Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

## Local Department.


# New Arrival!

The boss place for bargains at the

**NEW CASH STORE**

In Musser's Store Room on Penn Street,

**MILLHEIM, PA.,**

where you will find a first class assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Notion Boots & Shoes etc. etc,**

We have just opened our immense stock of goods and are now ready to sell them at the lowest figures. Remember the place, MUSSER'S STORE ROOM, PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA. Call and see You will save money by going there, before you buy anywhere else

**PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR THE SAME.**


—The best hand-made boots at Louis Doll's, Bellefonte.

—A good ten-plate stove for sale at the *Journal* office.

—The boss place for cheap goods is T. R. Stam's. Go and see for yourself.

—Several of our citizens have been to Williamsport last Friday evening to hear Gen. McClellan speak.

—About four bushels of good nice turnips will be accepted on subscription at the *Journal* office. Now don't all speak at once.

—You need suits for *the boys* this fall, of course, the place of places to buy them is Lewin's Philadelphia Branch.

—Bauland & Newman, of the great Combination Bee Hive Store, Bellefonte, are just now opening their immense stock of fall and winter goods.

—As a purifier of the blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

—The job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

NOTICE.—Miss M. E. CROWNOVER announces hereby, that she is opening a dressmaking establishment at Centre Mills, and solicits the patronage of the public. 3t

—Mr. C. A. Sturgis, our enterprising jeweler received the finest assortment of Clocks, ever brought to this town. He sells them at rock-bottom prices and guarantees them to be first-class make. Give him a call if you are in need of a nice clock.

—Mrs. Anna M. Weaver just opened her fall and winter stock of the latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers &c. Ladies, if you desire to have something elegant and tasty in the hat line, Mrs. Weaver's establishment is the place where you can get it. See advertisement.

—To judge by the sounds, some of the porkers in town must be getting in danger of their lives. It's about the season that people get an appetite for fresh pork, and the butchers are putting forth their mechanical skill on that class of animals.

—There is a Republican in Sunbury who said that he "would not vote the Democratic ticket if God Almighty was on it." Of course this is equivalent to saying that he would vote the Republican ticket even though the devil were on it. And this man is a professer of religion!—*Sunbury Democrat.*

—People should remember that now the postal cards furnished by the post-office department will be the only card allowed to pass through the mails singly at the one cent rate. All other cards, printed or written, used as postal cards must be prepaid at letter rate, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

—At the council meeting last Thursday evening the contract for the construction of the crossings between S. D. Musser's and H. H. Weiser's, between Jacob Sunkey's and J. H. Reifsnyder's and at J. Gephart's properties was given to J. W. Snook, and the boardwalk leading from Gephart's to F. Catherman's property was let to Musser & Gephart.

—The JOURNAL BOOK AND STATIONATY STORE has just received a complete stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS, COPYBOOKS, SLATES, PENCILS, SCHOOL SATCHELS, and everything belonging to a full outfit of a scholar.

Also a large stock of CHALKS and INK. The finest assortment of Paper Envelopes, Papeteries, Blankbooks, Family and Pocket Bibles, Passbooks and Memorandas, a full and elegant lot of Notions and Fancy Goods. Call and examine the goods.

—For honest dealings go to Louis Doll's Boot & Shoe store, Bellefonte.

—Mrs. David A. Ruhl, who had been here on a visit to her many friends for a few weeks, returned to her home in Illinois last Saturday.

—Our young friend Edward W. Mauck, who had been in the west for the last 6 or 7 months, has come home again. He looks hearty and thriving.

—Next Saturday there will be a monster Democratic mass meeting in Lewisburg. Excursion trains will be run from this point at low rates.

—Don't overlook the new announcement in the first local column. The Cash Store has the finest, best selected, largest and cheapest stock of goods in town. Don't fail to examine the same.

—A cordial invitation to all who go to Bellefonte to call at the Farmers' Boot & Shoe Store of Louis Doll, Bellefonte, and see his large stock of Fall and Winter boots & shoes. You can not buy better or cheaper anywhere. Don't fail to try Doll.

—Moyer's sale on Mill street was very well attended and the articles for sale fetched high prices. The family are moving to Woodward after the 2d of November, when Mr. Philip Moyer of Linden Hall, will take possession of the mill property.

HOLD ON AND LISTEN!—J. Willis Musser is on the road again buying up Calves and Poultry, for which he pays the very highest market price and the solid cash. This is an announcement worth your attention. tf

—On Monday afternoon Maud, a little daughter of Mr. John Kerstetter, residing on Penn street, had the misfortune to get too near the fire under the kettle, when her clothes caught fire and her lower body from the knees up was badly burned. Dr. Mingle is the attending physician.

—Mrs. Sam. Albright keeps the biggest, best and freshest oysters in town and we advise the hungry to stop in at her place on Maine street and try them. We can speak from experience, because she presented *poor* us with a nice mess of them, for which we offer our sincere thanks.

—To-morrow there will be a monster democratic meeting at Bellefonte. Parades will take place in day-time and evening. Among a number of prominent speakers Hon. William O. Whyte, U. S. Senator of Maryland will be the speaker of the day. Democrats of Centre county, turn out by all means.

AT HOME.—After an absence of just three weeks on a trip through Adams, York, Berks and Schuylkill counties, we are again at home. Favored by the finest kind of autumn weather, our trip was an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable one. We saw and experienced much—on a small scale—and if we felt sure that our readers would be interested in it we would cheerfully write out an account of our journey. Not just now though; after a while, perhaps.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Many schools througout the State have opened for the fall and winter, and more are about to open. In order that the work to be done in our schools shall produce the greatest possible good, in order that the money contributed by our people may yield the greatest possible return of profit, it is considered desirable to press upon the attention of school boards several duties that are frequently neglected. School boards that have not already done so, should at their next meeting take action upon measures necessary for carrying what is here suggested into practical effect. At about the time for opening the schools school boards should make provision for the following:

1. *Thorough inspection of their school houses and school grounds.* The school property under their charge should be placed in good condition. Repairs if needed should be made to the fences around the grounds and to the school house. The grass on the grounds should be cut and the rubbish cleared away. The roof, the shutters, the windows, ect., should be looked after. The house should be thoroughly cleaned and made as cheerful and inviting as possible. The best practical provision should be made for heating, lighting and ventilation. *Not a vulgar or profane word, or mark, or figure should be left about the premises.* An outbuilding with appartments for each sex, should be provided in all cases, and an arrangement made for keeping it in good condition. When all this is done, the teacher is put in possession of the property, and *it should be made his duty to keep it in the condition in which it came into his hands.* If he cannot do that he is unfit to teach school.

2. *Furnishing all utensils and articles of apparatus needed.* There must be buckets, brooms, tincaps, and tools for cutting wood or breaking coal and making fires. Much valuable time is sometimes lost in obtaining these after the opening of the schools. Then, the blackboards may need repairing, or globes, maps or charts may be wanted. *If a teacher is expected to do good work, he must have good tools to work with.*

School boards can attend to the matters above named through committees, or they can appoint one of their number as agent to do it for them. Indeed, there is nothing in the law to prevent their appointing a competent person outside of the board to perform the duty, and paying him for the service.

3. *Making regular, systematic visits to the schools.* The law positively enjoins it as a duty upon the school boards to visit the schools under their charge, by one or more of their number, at least *once a month.* Now is the time to arrange for the performance of this duty during the coming term. It cannot be done by the board as a whole, but by committees of the board, consisting of one or more, or by the Secretary of the board, acting as District Superintendent. The law allows no neglect in this important matter; and competent judges are of the opinion that the efficiency of our schools might be doubled this very year if this duty were fully performed.

In this connection, also, it may be said that the School Department holds that under existing laws school boards in country districts have a right to employ one teacher more than they have schools, and to make him *principal of all the schools*, or district superintendent. In a city or town, no one thinks it a violation of the law for the board to appoint one more teacher than there are rooms in a building, and giving him general charge of the whole of them Indeed, this is a common practice. A board in the country, with ten, or fifteen, or twenty schools, can just as legally and properly appoint an additional teacher, and require him to act as their agent in looking after the school property, inspecting the schools, giving instructions in methods of teaching, holding institutes, adjusting difficulties, securing regular attendance ect., and it does not require much foresight to discern that it is in this way that such matters will be attended to in the near future.

*Holding public examinatins or reviews at the end of the term.* All teachers should be notified that they will be expected to hold public examinations or reviews at or near the close of their schools. With such a prospect before them both teachers and pupils will do more and better work. Examinations of this kind last year, wherever well managed, proved a great success.—*School Journal.*

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Nov. 21st, 1880, the newly erected church east of Logansville, Sugar Valley, will be dedicated to the service of the triune God. Bishop T. Bowman, has been engaged and will conduct the services. Preachers and the public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

—A rousing Democratic meeting was held in Millheim yesterday. The Democracy of the valleys turned out in full force, notwithstanding the rainy weather, showing that they are alive and active on the great, absorbing questions involved in the election. Geo. W. Stover, Esq., was President of the meeting, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A comprehensive and able speech was delivered by Hon. Joseph Parker of Lewistown, who was followed by Senator Alexander in a short, humorous and telling address.

We have neither time nor space to give the details and incidents of this big demonstration, but will only say that next Tuesday will show the result of faithful labor done by this and other meetings, by papers, clubs and individuals. The valleys will do a big piece of work in the good cause on Tuesday next.


### A NEW TREATMENT.

*The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.*

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. y1

### Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodines of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain it its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Tumors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most valuable medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.


## News Miscellany.

FIRE FROM A LAMP EXPLOSION.—The house of Mr. Hackett, with its contents, at Sand Hill, Loyalsock twp., Lycoming, was burnt Saturday night. Loss, $600. Supposed cause, a coal oil lamp that had been left to burn after retiring.

RICH IRON ORE LANDS LEASED.—Gen. Irvin Gregg, of Lewisburg, has leased ten acres of ore lands on the Barney Wagner farm, about three miles south-east of Centre Hall, Centre county. Gen. Gregg opened a number of veins and found them rich, one of them having a breast of ten feet. In some places the ore crops out in heavy veins, and there is every indication of an immense quantity of rich iron ore on the lease.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—John A. Buck, son of David Buck, near Warriors Mark, Huntingdon, while engaged, on the 7th inst., in pitching wheat from a mow in his father's barn to men below to feed a ten-horse power threshing machine, slipped and fell feet foremost into the mouth of the separator, meeting a terrible and almost instant death. The lower part of his body down to his waist was actually torn into shreds and distributed through the machinery.

There were about eighty deaths in Johnstown Cambria, Co., and vicinity during the month of September, nearly all of which were caused by diphtheria.

Jacob Moon, a freight brakeman, was struck by an overhead bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Rohrstown, a few miles west of Lancaster, and instantly killed. His dead body was found lying on the top of a car. He resided in Columbia and leaves a family.

## A $150,000 FIRE.

### MOROCCO AND YARN FACTORY BURNED.

Between one and two o'clock Saturday morning the flames devoured a five-story manufactory on Canal street, Philadelphia below Thompson, occupied by Alexander McConnell, morocco manufacturer, and his son, John J. McConnell, manufacturer of cotton and wollen yarns, creating a loss on stock and machinery estimated at $150-000, on which, as far as learned, there is about $75,000 to $100,000 insurance. Alexander McConnell, one of the occupants, was the owner of the entire property. There was one wing, five-stories in height on the southern end of the Canal street lot, and facing Lawrence street, numbered 1214, tenanted in part by Dixon, Roberts & Co., yarn manufacturers, which escaped. The other building, whose ruins will be visible to-day, ran from 1218 to 1228. Alexander McConnell had all the upper floors for the morocco business. There was machinery worth $75,000, and employment was given to 150 hands in the two businesses carried on. The exact origin of the conflagration is yet undeveloped, but the first signs of the affair were detected on the third floor of the north end on Canal street by people living on Lawrence street, about five minutes after 4 o'clock. The flames had full control of the building by the time the fireman came, and three alarms were sent out. The heat was overpowering and dwelling houses on Fifth street, including that of Ex-Legislator John E. Faunce, were threatened. The back wall of the factory adjoined very closely and embers fell in the yards of the houses on Fifth street. Lewis Stetz's dwelling, on Canal street, next to the factory, was also in peril. The family could not remove any of their goods. When the fire was at its height the glare revealed itself upon distant spires and made the murky atmosphere luminous to the lower end of the city. About half-past 1 o'clock the walls began falling, but that on the westward remained intact, and this doubtless saved the dwellings there.

By 2 o'clock the worst was over. Mr. Joseph McConnell says he has $40,000 to $50,000 insurance on the stock and machinery. His father's loss will be as heavy. The building was worth $75,000 to $100,000.

### MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at Aaronsburg, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Mr. Demme Tomlinson, of Aaronsburg to Miss Emma J. Ulrich, of Millheim.

On the 12th inst., at Aaronsburg, by Rev. C. W. E. Siegle, Mr. William B. Ettlinger, of Woodward to Miss Alice J. Fleisher, of Aaronsburg, Pa.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Alfred Brungard, of Miles township, Centre Co., to Miss Media Mader, of Mifflinburg, Union Co.

### DIED.

On the 8th inst., of diptheria, Mary Olive, daughter of James and Ellen Wirth, of Union Co., Pa., aged 9 years, 2 months and 11 days. (Union Co. papers please copy.)

On the 2nd ult., at Guthrie Centre, Iowa, Maria, wife of James Motz, formerly of Woodward, aged 50 years.

On the 24th inst., in Penn township, Minnie Lydia Botdorf, aged 5 years and 7 months.

### JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Fred. Houser, Benner
Sam'l Homan, Patton,
James Martin, Walker,
H. Dopp, Howard twp.,
John S. Noll, Spring,
W. R. Haynes, S. Shog,
Henry Swab, Harris,
Sam'l Motz, Haines,
Thomas Adams, Boggs,
Joseph Smith, Gregg,
W. W. Montgomery, Bellefonte,
Wm. McClellan, Rush,
John Spayd, Marion,
W H Miller, Spring,
J T Johnston H'w'd tp,
George Miller, Gregg,
P Van Horn, H'w'd tp.
Geo Corman, Gregg,
H I Lucas Howard bor
Thos Perdue, Benner
Wm Bechdol, Liberty,
J Harpster, Worth,
George Dale, College,
A Montgomery, How'd township,

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J H Breon, Millheim,
George Behrer, Patton,
J Jones Philipsburg,
E D Noll, Spring,
H C Campbell Ferguson
Wm Bilger Spring
Wm Hoover, Harris
John Foreman, Potter
Isaac Lose, Bellefonte,
Charles Miller Gregg,
L W Munson Ph'sburg
John T Dunkle, Walker
C L Buffington Miles'g
Elias Leinbach Walker
W H Herberg, Millheim
G W Long Liberty
M Gunsaulus S Shoe
Henry Lose Millheim
J D Murray Potter
J W Krumrine Ferg'n
H N Kreamer Millheim
Peter H Bush, Union
J B Leitzel, Gregg
J B Aull, Ferguson
J G Meyers, Haines,
J Wagner Bellefonte
John W Conly Potter
Daniel Kane Walker
G Blackford Bellefonte
Geo Hubler Miles
Chas C Adams Boggs
Peter Wian Spring
O Underwood Union
J Heverly Howard boro
Joseph Flora Spring
Nathan Corman Penn
William Lohr Potter
S S Bailey Bellefonte
H B Tate Spring
J Alexander, Unionville
James S Moyer Penn
S Krumrine Miles
J Murray Milesburg
James Cannon Worth
C C Taylor Spring
A A Kreamer Haines
W H Philips Haines
Law McIntire Benner

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Benjamin Arney Potter
A J Swartz Spring
Wm Brickley Marion
D P Heckman Gregg
W H Derstine Bellefte
Em'l Noll Jr. Boggs
John Lord Walker
Job W Packer Curtin
Henry Miller Harris
W H Gardner Liberty
David Delong Curtin
Jacob Yarnell Boggs
H Armstrong Benner
John Wirth Miles
T S Winslow Liberty
John Bailey Ferguson
E S Dorworth Bellefte
William Butler Boggs
Zara Welsh Curtin
C Armbruster Gregg
Jacob Bitner Gregg
Albert Bitner Liberty
D B Baumgardner Lty
John Davis Ha
J J McClure
C O Whippo Wo
W H Bartholomew
Wm Goodhart College
John McCoy Jr Pot
T J Dunkle Rush


FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

**French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon** and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

**DRESS MAKING**

In all its Branches a

SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.


### Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat No. 1 | 95 |
| Wheat No. 2 | 85 |
| Corn | 45 |
| Rye | 65 |
| Oats White | 30 |
| Oats, Black | 28 |
| Buckwheat | 50 |
| Flour | 5 00 |
| Bran & Shorts, per ton | 18.00 |
| Salt, per Bbl | 1.75 |
| Plaster, ground | 10.00 |
| Cement, per Bushel | 45 to 50 |
| Barley | 50 |
| Timothyseed | |
| Flaxseed | |
| Cloverseed | 4.25 |
| Butter | 22 |
| Hams | 12 |
| Sides | 7 |
| Veal | |
| Pork | |
| Beef | |
| Eggs | 20 |
| Potatoes | |
| Lard | 7 |
| Tallow | |
| Soap | 5 |
| Dried Apples | |
| Dried Peaches | |
| Dried Cherries | |

COAL MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Egg Coal | $5.60 |
| Stove " | 5.75 |
| Chestnut " | 5.40 |
| Pea " | 3.80 |


P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GE P ART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

**Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt**

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 34-1y

*ELIAS LOSE,*

Doors, Shutters, Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best ossible manner

CARPENTER and Builder.

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

*MILLHEIM, PA.*

IRVIN HOUSE.

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

*Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.*

**$5** Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

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**$10** Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

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EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension.
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FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
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25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its

SECOND IMMENSE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality, style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 25 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Momie Cloth at 25 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2000 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
2000 yards best Brown Muslin made at 8 cents a yard.
1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.

Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering verp cheap. A good and handsome Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Rugs and Cotton Batts.

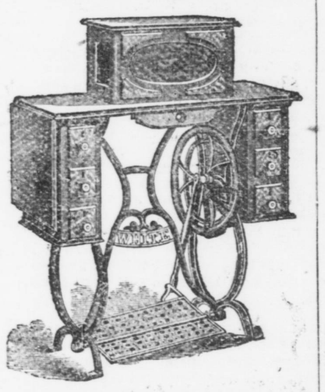
The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

Remember the place:
The Great Bee Hive Dry goods House!

65 MAIN ST., LOCK HAVEN, PA.
J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

*Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.*

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co.,
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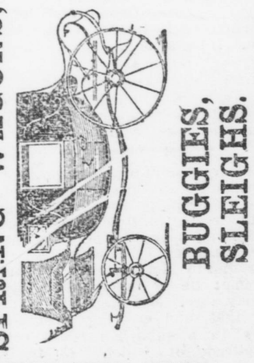
JOHN S. FISHER,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS.



REBERSBURG, PENNA.

Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ONLY $20.
For this Style Singer.

We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa. 28 3m

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

LOSE, HARTER & CO.

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler

DESHLER & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Aaronsburg, Pa
Calls promptly answered da night

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Hotel,

MILLHEIM. PA.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## AGRICULTURE.

KILLING LARGE WEEDS.—Some weeds may be effectually exterminated by cutting off the stalks close to the ground with a scythe. The proper time to do this work is soon after they have attained their growth, but before seeds have matured. The branches of some weeds are so close to the ground that they can only be severed from the roots by the use of a hoe, which should be very sharp in order to do the work well and with any considerable degree of ease. Weeds should be cut quite early in the season, in order to prevent the ripening of the seeds that would give trouble another year, if not the same season they grow. The seeds of some weeds are entirely ripe while the pedals of the blossoms are still fresh. The appearance of the plant affords no indication of the maturity of the seed, as is the case with grain. It requires considerable pains to destroy some large weeds, as burdocks, mullens and Canada thistles. The stalks must be cut several inches below the surface of the ground or they will throw up suckers in the same manner as trees and bushes. A sharp spade or a narrow steel blade fixed to a handle is the best implement to use for the purpose. After the stalk is cut and removed, it is well to drop a handful of salt on the stump that remains in the earth. A drop of sulphuric acid, applied with the end of a stick, is effectual in destroying the life of the roots of weeds. Strong lye, Paris green or London purple may also be employed for the same purpose with most excellent results. It is always best to make sure work with large and troublesome weeds.

PIGS ON DAIRY FARMS.—A dairyman writes that he finds there is no more profitable stock to keep on a dairy farm than good pigs. He keeps two pure Berkshire brood sows and one boar, and raises four litters each year. The litters average eight each, and the pigs are sold when they are between four and five months old to make room for the new litters. They then weigh from 120 to 150 pounds dressed, and sell for seven cents a pound. Last year his pigs brought him in over $250, and they did not cost $50 outside of the skimmed milk and the buttermilk which they consumed. He has tried several kinds, Chester Whites, Yorkshires, Suffolks grade, Berkshires and pure ones, and finds the pure Berkshire and the half breed of this breed and Chester White the best feeders. The meat of these two kinds will sell more readily than any others, being lean and fat mixed, while Essex, Suffolk and Yorkshire are all too fat for sale in the summer time. He cures the hams and the sides for bacon, and finds it is more profitable than selling the carcasses. He don't think anything on a dairy farm pays so well as good pigs properly managed.

A TEXAS PLAN OF KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—Go into the woods and cut a hollow tree, about six inches in diameter and five feet long. Cut holes in the side of this, and place one end in the ground. Lay straw all around the "pipe," and on this lay potatoes, and pile them up in a pyramidal form to the top of the "pipe." Then get straw and lay over them, also corn stalks, pretty heavily, and throw on dirt until the pile is covered good—at least six inches. Do not cover the top of the "pipe" for two or three weeks, so that the steam arising from the potatoes can escape. At the first intimation of cold weather cover the "pipe," but always open it in good weather. To get into this "bank," as we call it, simply make a hole in the south side to put your hand in, but keep it covered also, "when not in use." By this method, a small family can, with very little trouble, keep all their potatoes through the winter.

TOMATO VINES.—If there is any truth in the following it is important: A statement comes from South America that a singular property of tomato leaves has been discovered by a fruit grower. Having cut down some tomato vines he used them as a mulch around his peach trees. He soon discovered that the curculio, which was destroying his fruit, had abandoned the trees surrounded by the tomato vines. Following up this accidental dicovery, the free use of tomato vines proved a perfect protection, not only against the curculio, but other noxious insects.

SOWING GRASS SEED.—The fall is the best time to sow timothy seed. We have never yet seen a soil so rich, or a season so favorable, that the exuberant growth of grass hurt the wheat, as has been complained of by some farmers. The danger is almost universally in the other direction.

PLANTING.—Apples and pears may be most conveniently planted in the fall when more time can be given to it. The ground should be well plowed and prepared for the trees. As soon as the trees arrive they should be unpacked, the roots buried in fresh soil, and some water thrown over the roots, stems, and branches.

To wash mourning calico, put the dress into a boiler half full of cold, soft water; place on the stove and when the water becomes as hot as you can bear your hand in it, wash out the dress. Use hard soap. Rinse thoroughly and in the last water put in bluing and a little dissolved glue. Do not use *milk or salt-and-water* for calicoes.

At a fruit and flower tent at a fashionable London entertainment one beautiful young married lady sold a buttonhole bouquet for $50. One or two gentlemen collected much money by charging five shillings to point out and name the professional beauties.

THERE are five men to one woman in Leadville, Col. At Silver Cliff the ratio is seven to one; at Pitkin, seventeen to one. The older cities in Colorado, such as Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Georgetown, Boulder, Central, and Golden, show a fair proportion of women.

"AH! madam," exclaimed the costumer, "you are so admirably fitted by nature for the tableau!" (madame is delighted) "so utterly devoid of life, you know!" Madame smiles sweetly, but there is life enough inside her just now—life that means death to him if wishes are fatal.

A NEW Brunswick young lady was so shocked by the practical joke of a friend, who appeared to her dressed as a stage demon, that she fell in a fit, from which she awoke a maniac, and remained insane for six or eight years, when she recently died.

A "STRINGY, rattling" voice and a constant disposition to expectorate, indicate incipient throat trouble of dangerous tendency. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in good time, and be saved much trouble and annoyance. For sale by all druggists,

## DOMESTIC.

LEARNING TO SEW.—To be handy with the needle, is one of the sterling accomplishments of every educated woman. To be able to take the "stitch in time," is worth all the time and trouble that are required to learn the art. Like walking, reading, and many other things which we come to do without special thought, the learning to sew is a slow process, and should be begun while the child is still quite young. The girl should not only have the use of the thread, needles and patchwork, but be instructed how to take the stitches, turn the corners, and do various things connected with needle-work. We are not excluding the boys in our remarks, because they need to learn to thread a needle, and do general sewing. Men are many times so situated that they must depend upon themselves for their necessary sewing. Even if it is an age of sewing machines, it is best that all children should learn to use the simple common old-fashioned kind, which can never be wholly superseded. The amusement and occupation that sewing furnishes little folks afford sufficient reason why all mothers should see that their girls, and boys too, learn to sew—but the very practical use of the needle in after life is the principal reason after all.


### A world of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*


FOOD FOR FAT PEOPLE.—There are three classes of food, the oils, sweets, and starches, the special office of which is to support the animal heat and produce fat, having little or no influence in promoting strength of muscle or endurance. If the fat, therefore, would use less fat and more of lean meats, fish and fowl, less of fine flour and more of the whole product of the grains—except the hulls—less of the sweets, particularly in warm weather, and more of the fruit acids in a mild form, as in the apple, sleep less, be less indolent and labor more in the open air, the fat would disappear, to a certain extent at least, with no loss of real health. In food we have almost a perfect control in this matter, far better than we can have too much fat and too little muscle, we have simply to use less of the fat-forming elements, and more of the muscle food, such as lean meats fish and fowl, and the darker portions of the grains, etc., with peas and beans.

BARLEY SUGAR.—Boil clarified loaf sugar until when you take out a little on the end of a stick, it shall draw out into a thread and when cold be quite brittle. When boiled enough, pour in for every pint of liquid sugar two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and six or seven drops of essence of lemon. Stir it up well and boil again, till as before, it is brittle. While this is boiling, slightly oil a marble slab; on this pour the sugar; when cool, cut it up into strips with a pair of scissors, and twist the sticks a little with the hand. This must be kept from the air, or it will become soft.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, the *Carboline man*, of Pittsburgh, has just purchased the entire block of buildings, extending from 3d to 4th Avenue, fronting on Smithfield and running back to Cherry Avenue, valued at $275,000, and according to plans and specifications the entire block is to be removed inside of thirty days, and a handsome building will be erected, costing *one million of dollars*. There must be something in Carboline besides the name.

BUNS.—One cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of yeast, flour to make a batter. Let it rise over night, then add one-half cup melted butter, a cup of sugar, flour to knead it, and let it rise again, then roll and cut into cakes, and let it rise again.

PROVIDENCE GRAHAM BREAD.—Two quarts Graham flour, one quart white flour (small) one cupful (small cup) molasses, half a cupful yeast; only white flour is sifted; one quart tepid water to mix it; mix about as stiff as pound cake batter; this can be put in roll pans for breakfast.

GOLDEN-ROD has the property of stanching the flow of blood in a remarkable degree, and its prompt application to wounds has been known to save both the life of man and beast. On this account some people are in the habit of drying a quantity of it for use in any emergency.

ONE trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) will satisfy the most doubting, of its great merit. Pure and white as snow. Try it. Make your grocer get it.

VEGETABLES.—Do not wash vegetables until just before using them. Lettuce may be spoiled by dipping it in water a couple of hours before bringing it to the table. Potatoes suffer by being washed too long before cooking.

COLD CREAM.—Take oil of almonds, one pound; white wax, four ounces. Melt, pour into a mortar; add, by degrees, rose-water, one pint. It should be light, and white. Use as a mild unguent to soften the skin, prevent chaps, &c.

LEMON TEA.—A glass of this delightful drink may often be made from the tea remaining in the teapot, a few lumps of sugar, a slice or two of fresh lemon, with a little of the juice and some cracked ice. If too strong, add water.

WHITE CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one cup milk.

THE Government proposes putting a new post office in Pittsburgh, and purchased the property between Third and Fourth streets, fronting on Smithfield and running back to Cherry avenue. The Government sold the buildings on the ground to Mr. Kennedy of Carboline fame; he to remove them inside of thirty days. Mr. Kennedy is now doing that, and erecting twenty-five houses in a suburban town called 'Homestead,' of which he (Mr. K.) owns about nine-tenths. Mr. Kennedy is at present employing twenty girls and seven men, besides bookkeeper and printer. He has his own printing presses, three in number, paper cutter, and all the stuff belonging to a first-class job printing office, including "Hell Box and Devil." Keeps one paper box factory constantly employed to make boxes; buys paper by the ton; nails by the hundred kegs, having as high as five hundred kegs on hand at one time. He sold as high as two thousand bottles of Carboline in one day last week.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

COURT SCENE: "What's gone of your husband, woman?" "What's gone of him, yer honor? Faith, and he's gone dead." "Ah! pray, what did he die of!" "Die of, yer honor! He died of a Friday." "I don't mean what day of the week, but what complaint?" And it's himself that did not get time to complain." "Oh, ay—he died suddenly?" "Rather that way, yer honer." "Did he fall in a fit?" No answer. "He fell down in a fit, perhaps?" "Why no; not exactly a fit, yer honor. He fell out of a window, or through a cellar door—I don't know what they call it." "Oh, ay—and broke his neck?" "No, not quite that, yer worship." "What then?" "There was a bit of sthring, or cord, or that like, and it throttled poor Mike." "Quite likely. Call the next case."

"WOULD you mind standing here till I go in and get a cigar," he asked. "Of course not," she replied: "but don't you think, Henry, that smoking is expensive, and that it will be easier practising economy after marriage if it is practised during courtship?" "You're right," he said; "I shan't smoke any more, sweet," and she looked unutterable love at him as they resumed their stroll. Just then they came to an ice cream saloon, and he said: "There, now, I meant to treat you to ice cream; but, as you say, it is best to practice economy during courtship. Ten cents for a cigar, thirty cents for two ice creams—forty cents saved in a single night. Let's go over to the fountain and take a drink of water." They went; but she was mad enough to bite her own head off.

A CONVENTION of "The Deaf Mutes of America" was held in Cincinnati last week. A newspaper reporter entered the room, took a seat, pulled out his note-book and pencil, and waited for them to begin. A more puzzled newspaper reporter was never seen. When he saw the delegates holding up their hands, and wiggling their fingers, he thought they were giving the usual sign for "three beers here," "five beers here," "two beers here," etc., and he involuntarily looked around for the "beer jerkers," as old Aristotle called 'em. He said he knew when he was in the hall ten minutes, and no one had been called a liar or a perjurer, that it was not a political convention.


### Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*


A SENTRY placed before a powder magazine sees his Colonel approach smoking an imported Havana cigar. He presents arms and says firmly but respectfully, "Pardon me, Colonel, but smoking is not allowed here." The Colonel, with a superb gesture, flings aways the cigar and gives the faithful sentinel a louis d'or. As soon as he has got round the corner, the faithful sentinel, with proud tears on his rugged countenance, picks up the cigar and finishes it with every manifestation of delight.

"ISN'T it lovely, Mr. Robinson," said Miss Fitzjoy, as she daintly held up her skirts from the dew, "to see the handiwork of nature in the ripening of the crop? The sun and rain combine to give us the fruitage of the soil"—"Yes, ma'am, and the marketmen combine to cheat us out of the value of it. Why, green corn ain't bringing nothing, potatoes don't pay for digging, and you've got to give apples away."

THREE little girls had great fun in a neighbor's house at South Bend, Ind., during the absence of the family. They first broke all the window-panes. Then they poured several gallons of milk on the parlor carpet. Finally, they emptied six dozen cans of raspberries and huckleberries into a tub, and dyed all the bed-clothes they could find in the juice.


VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.


ENGLISH ladies in Portugal play lawn tennis in bowing Eastern trousers, laced at the ankle. There is a bright colored, square bodice, without sleeves and tied at the waist, and a loosely laced skirt comes nearly to the knee. It is an adaptation of the country costume in which are Moorish features.

THE savage of the Fiji Islands, who knows nothing of chastity, sins less, says a recent writer, than the beauty who plays with temptation and stands on the verge of danger calculating how far she may go without ruining her reputation.

"YOUR future husband seems very exacting; he has been stipulating for all sorts of things," said a mother to her daughter, who was on the point of being married. "Never mind, mamma," said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding, "these are his last wishes."

"IF you are a quiet, honest citizen, how did these skeleton keys and brass knuckles happen to be in your coat pockets?" "I reckon, judge, me and the policeman must have changed coats in the scuffle. We were very much excited."

A PRISONER in the Delaware State Prison was injured by a falling wall, and has brought suit against the State for damages. The curiosities of law are never to be exhausted.


### Rational Treatment and Positive Cures

Are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious in his Favorite Prescription in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine. Sold by druggists.

WASECA, Minn., April 5th, 1879.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases which our physicians treated in vain. I am now using your Favorite Prescription and find myself almost well. Your medicines have done me more good than anything I have ever used.

I remain greatefully yours,
MRS. E. B. PARMALEE.

BAD Breath arises from the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is peculiarly adapted to the stomach, correcting acidity, destroying foul gases and allaying inflammation. Take after eating, a half-tablespoonful, it assimilates with the food and ensures perfect digestion, without which that repulsive disorder, Bad Breath, must ensue. The Delaware *Democrat* say: "For the cure of Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaint and Headache, Simmons' Liver Regulator has no equal. It rarely fails to effect a cure, and never in giving relief. There is no ingredient in its manufacture that can injure any one. It has been tried for many years, and unlike many other medicines, is steadily gaining the confidence of the public."

HEARD in mid-channel: Robinson—"You've seen more of the world than most people, Mrs. Smart. Now where have you met the handsomest, pleasantest and best bred people?" Fair American—"Well, among your British aristocracy." Robinson—"Indeed? That is most gratifying to my pride as an Englishman. And where have you encountered—a—the ugliest, vulgarest and most offensive specimens of humanity?" Fair American—"Well, among your British aristocracy!"

### For the Campaign.

The New York WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the national Government. Throughout the Presidential canvass of 1880 THE SUN will give its readers a full, clear and honest report of events and opinions. Believing that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice President, Hancock and English, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery and corruption, and in the control of common sense and patriotism.

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUN.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send THE WEEKLY SUN to clubs or single subscribers, postpaid for *Twenty-five Cents*, till the Presidential election. As this barely covers cost, there will be no discounts for orders however large.

Raise clubs in every school district.

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the campaign. Address
THE SUN, New York City.

### Shan't I take a Blue Pill?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercurial poisons, but when bilious and constipated get a box of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases.—NEWS.

### Safe and Reliable.

A. W. Brown, M. D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used Hunt's Remedy in my practice for the past 16 years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a safe and reliable remedy." All diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Trial size, 75 cents.

### A Boon to Humanity

is anything that will ease pain, and a public benefactor one who is able to relieve human ailments. The most painful of all bodily ills is surely piles, and such has been the absurd, empirical barbarous treatment of this terrible disease for 3000 years that scientific men began to despair, and a distinguished modern surgeon has pronounced it the "opprobrium of the profession." Afflicted millions tortured with pain and deceived by the false pretensions of pile nostrums, cried out in the language of the Bible; "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge: canst thou draw out a Leviathan with a hook?" Dr. Silsbee is a benefactor, and Anakesis, the great infallible pile remedy, the most beneficent discovery of the age; a simple, safe, prompt and permanent cure for this horrible, painful and heretofore almost incurable disease. Half a million sufferers pronounce it infallible; none use it without benefit, and doctors of all medical schools prescribe it. It is the discovery of a scientific chemist and practicing physician after 40 years' experience, and pronounced to be the nearest to an infallible remedy known. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

# Vegetine.

## More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

## J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

### It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

## Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

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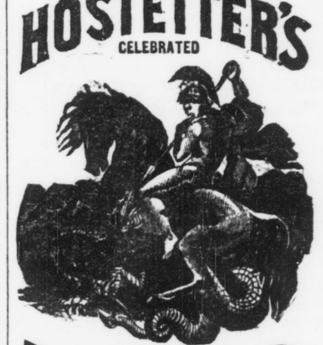

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